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## Description

The present invention relates to a working fluid which comprises plural halogenated hydrocarbons and is used in air conditioners, heat pumps and the like.

5 Hitherto, as working fluids in air conditioners, heat pumps and the like, are used halogenated hydrocarbons derived from methane or ethane, which are also called as fluorinated halocarbons. They work at such utilization temperature that the condensation temperature and/or the evaporation temperature are from about 0 (zero) to about 50 °C. Among them, chlorodifluoromethane ( $\text{CHClF}_2$ , R22) with a boiling point of -40.8 °C is widely used as a working fluid in an air conditioner for a building and a large size refrigeration system.

10 Recently, depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere with the fluorinated halocarbon is seriously discussed as one of global environmental problems, and amounts to be used and produced of some fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which have high ozone depletion potential are limited by the Montreal Protocol. In future, their use and production will be banned.

15 R22 has an ozone depletion potential (hereinafter referred to as "ODP") of 0.05 when the ODP of trichlorofluoromethane ( $\text{CCl}_3\text{F}$ , R11) is defined to be 1 (one). Though R22 is not a CFC, its production and use are expected to increase and it is expected that R22 will have significant influences on the human living in future, since the air conditioners and the heat pumps are and will be widely used. Therefore, it is highly desired to quickly develop a working fluid which has a small ODP and can be used as a substitute for R22.

20 It is the object of the present invention to provide a working fluid which has less influence on the ozone layer in the stratosphere and can be used as a substitute for R22.

According to the present invention, there is provided a working fluid comprising 15 to 95 % by weight tetrafluoroethane ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}_4$ ), and at least two fluorinated hydrocarbon selected from the group consisting of methane derivatives and ethane derivatives as given in claim 1. These derivatives are hereinafter referred to 25 as "fluorinated methane or ethane derivatives" and have a boiling point of not higher than -40 °C under atmospheric pressure

Figs. 1 to 12 are ternary composition diagrams of the working fluids in Examples 1 to 12, respectively.

30 Among the components of the working fluid of the present invention, tetrafluoroethane has substantially no ozone depletion potential, namely its ODP is substantially zero and it contains no chlorine atom in its molecular structure.

Since fluorinated methane or ethane derivatives have no chlorine atom in their molecular structure, they have substantially no ozone depletion potential.

The fluorinated methane or ethane derivatives are trifluoromethane ( $\text{CHF}_3$ , ODP = 0), difluoromethane ( $\text{CH}_2\text{F}_2$ , ODP = 0), pentafluoroethane ( $\text{C}_2\text{HF}_5$ , ODP = 0) and 1,1,1-trifluoroethane ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{F}_3$ , ODP = 0).

35 The working fluid of the present invention has much smaller influences on the ozone layer in the stratosphere than R22, since it comprises tetrafluoroethane which has substantially no ozone depletion potential (ODP = 0) and the fluorinated methane or ethane derivatives (having a boiling point of not higher than -40 °C) which contain no chlorine atom in the molecular structure and have substantially no ozone depletion potential.

40 In a specific composition range, the working fluid of the present invention has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 in the temperature range between about 0 °C to about 50 °C and is suitable as a working fluid which can be used in presently used apparatuses as a substitute for R22.

The working fluid of the present invention is expected to have very small ODP, namely substantially 0 (zero).

45 In addition, since the working fluid of the present invention is a non-azeotropic mixture and has a temperature gradient in the condensing and evaporating processes, a higher coefficient of performance (COP) than R22 is expected when Lorenz cycle in which a temperature difference from a heat source is decreased is assembled.

The fluorinated halocarbons having the ozone depletion potential tend to have large global warming 50 potential (hereinafter referred to as "GWP") when their ODP is large. Since the working fluid of the present invention comprises the above three essential components, its GWP may be substantially the same as or smaller than that of R22. Therefore, the working fluid of the present invention may have smaller influence on the global warming.

The present invention will be illustrated by following Examples.

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Example 1

Fig. 1 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of trifluoromethane (R23), difluoromethane (R32) and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R134a) at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate.

In the triangular coordinate, in the counterclockwise direction from the top vertex, single compounds are assigned on the vertexes from a compound having the lowest boiling point to one having the highest boiling point. A composition (weight ratio) of the three compounds at one point on the triangular coordinate is expressed by a ratio of distances between said point and the opposite sides. The distance between said point and the opposite side corresponds to a proportion of the compound which is assigned to the vertex which faces said side.

In Fig. 1, the lines 1 are phase equilibrium lines of the mixture at 0°C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G. These temperature and pressure correspond to a saturated state of R22. The upper one of the phase equilibrium lines 1 (corresponding to R22 at 0°C) is a saturated vapor line, and the lower one is a saturated liquid line. In the area between these two lines, the mixture is in the phase equilibrium state. The lines 2 are phase equilibrium lines of the mixture at 50°C under pressure of 18.782 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G. These temperature and pressure correspond to a saturated state of R22.

If R23 alone is used, it exceeds the critical temperature at 50°C. However, the mixture has the saturated state so that it can be used in the air conditioner or heat pump which has the utilization temperature range between about 0°C and about 50°C.

As understood from Fig. 1, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 35 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 35 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 45 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 45 % by weight) of R32 and about 55 to about 95 % by weight of R134a is preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 in the utilization temperature range between about 0°C and about 50°C. Further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 25 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 25 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 35 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 35 % by weight) of R32 and about 65 to about 90 % by weight of R134a is more preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 at all the utilizing temperatures between 0°C and 50°C.

The compositions of the working fluids at the points A1 to F1 in Fig. 1 are shown in Table 1.

30

Table 1

Point	A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	F1
R23 (wt. %)	19.4	17.7	6.8	2.5	6.8	7.4
R32 (wt. %)	6.9	9.1	24.1	15.9	6.1	4.6
R134a (wt. %)	73.7	73.2	69.1	81.6	87.1	88.0

The points A1, B1 and C1 are on the saturated vapor line of the phase equilibrium lines 2 (corresponding to R22 at 50°C), and the points D1, E1 and F1 are on the saturated liquid line of the phase equilibrium lines 2. Further, all of them are in the area between the saturated vapor line and the saturated liquid line of the phase equilibrium lines 1 (corresponding to R22 at 0°C). Therefore, the mixture is in the phase equilibrium state at 0°C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G which correspond to the saturated state of R22.

Then, the working fluid having the composition in Table 1 is in the saturated state or the phase equilibrium state under the saturated vapor pressure condition of R22 at 0°C and 50°C, so that, in the utilization temperature range between about 0°C and about 50°C, the working fluid has substantially the same condensation and evaporation temperatures as R22 when operated under the saturated vapor pressure of R22 at said temperatures.

In the above, the mixtures having the compositions on the phase equilibrium lines 2 (corresponding to R22 at 50°C) have been explained. In addition, when working fluids having compositions in the area inside the points A1 to F1, namely those having compositions which realize the phase equilibrium states at 0°C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G and at 50°C under pressure of 18.782 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G both corresponding to the

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saturated state of R22 are operated in the similar way to the above, condensation and evaporation temperatures which are substantially the same as those of R22 can be achieved in the utilization temperature range between about 0 °C and about 50 °C.

**5 Example 2**

Fig. 2 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of R23, R32 and 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (R134) at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate. In Fig. 2, the lines 1 are phase equilibrium lines of the mixture at 0 °C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G, and the lines 2 are phase equilibrium lines of the mixture at 50 °C under pressure of 18.782 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G.

As understood from Fig. 2, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 50 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 60 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 60 % by weight) of R32 and about 40 to about 90 % by weight of R134 is preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22. Further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 40 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 40 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 50 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50 % by weight) of R32 and about 50 to about 85 % by weight of R134 is more preferred.

The compositions of the working fluids at the points A1 to D1 in Fig. 2 are shown in Table 2.

20

**Table 2**

25

Point	A2	B2	C2	D2
R23 (wt. %)	28.9	22.5	8.1	10.5
R32 (wt. %)	15.1	23.2	14.8	9.6
R134 (wt. %)	56.0	54.3	77.1	79.9

30

The points A2 and B2 are on the saturated vapor line of the phase equilibrium lines 2 (corresponding to R22 at 50 °C), and the points C2 and D2 are on the saturated liquid line of the phase equilibrium lines 2. Further, all of them are in the area between the saturated vapor line and the saturated liquid line of the phase equilibrium lines 1 (corresponding to R22 at 0 °C). Therefore, the mixture is in the phase equilibrium state at 0 °C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G which correspond to the saturated state of R22.

Then, the working fluid having the composition in Table 2 is in the saturated state or the phase equilibrium state under the saturated vapor pressure condition of R22 at 0 °C and 50 °C, so that, in the utilization temperature range between about 0 °C and about 50 °C, the working fluid has substantially the same condensation and evaporation temperatures as R22 when operated under the saturated vapor pressure of R22 at said temperatures.

In the above, the mixtures having the compositions on the phase equilibrium lines 2 (corresponding to R22 at 50 °C) have been explained. In addition, when working fluids having compositions in the area inside the points A2 to D2, namely those having compositions which realize the phase equilibrium states at 0 °C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G and at 50 °C under pressure of 18.782 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G both corresponding to the saturated state of R22 are operated in the similar way to the above, condensation and evaporation temperatures which are substantially the same as those of R22 can be achieved in the utilization temperature range between about 0 °C and about 50 °C.

As understood from Figs. 1 and 2, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 50 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 60 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 60 % by weight) of R32 and about 40 to about 95 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane is preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 in the utilization temperature between about 0 °C and about 50 °C. Further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 40 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 40 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 50 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50 % by weight) of R32 and about 50 to about 90 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane is more preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 at all the utilizing temperature between 0 °C and 50 °C.

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Since the working fluids in Examples 1 and 2 are expected to have the ODP of 0 (zero), they are very promising as substitute working fluids for R22.

### Example 3

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Fig. 3 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of R23, pentafluoroethane (R125) and R134a at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate.

The compositions of the working fluids at the points A1 to F1 in Fig. 3 are shown in Table 3.

10

Table 3

15

Point	A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	F1
R23 (wt. %)	19.2	17.1	12.5	5.2	6.9	7.7
R125 (wt. %)	13.7	19.1	31.6	25.9	15.3	10.8
R134a (wt. %)	67.1	63.8	55.9	68.9	77.9	81.5

20

In this case, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 35 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 35 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 75 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 75 % by weight) of R125 and about 25 to about 95 % by weight of R134a is preferred, and further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 25 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 25 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 65 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 65 % by weight) of R125 and about 35 to about 90 % by weight of R134a is more preferred.

30

### Example 4

Fig. 4 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of R23, R125 and R134 at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate.

35

The compositions of the working fluids at the points A2 to F2 in Fig. 4 are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

40

Point	A2	B2	C2	D2	E2	F2
R23 (wt. %)	39.0	30.1	15.9	6.6	11.7	14.6
R125 (wt. %)	3.6	20.9	48.8	40.0	16.2	2.7
R134 (wt. %)	57.4	49.0	35.3	53.4	72.1	82.7

50

In this case, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 50 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 85 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 85 % by weight) of R125 and about 15 to about 90 % by weight of R134 is preferred, and further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 40 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 40 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R125 and about 20 to about 85 % by weight of R134 is more preferred.

As understood from Figs. 3 and 4, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 50 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 85 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 85 % by weight) of R125 and about 15 to about 95 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane is preferred,

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since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 in the utilization temperature between about 0 °C and about 50 °C. Further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 40 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 40 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R125 and about 20 to about 90 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane is more preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 at all the utilizing temperature between 0 °C and 50 °C.

Since the working fluids in Examples 3 and 4 are expected to have the ODP of 0 (zero), they are very promising as substitute working fluids for R22.

### Example 5

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Fig. 5 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of R23, 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (R143a) and R134a at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate.

The compositions of the working fluids at the points A1 to F1 in Fig. 5 are shown in Table 5.

15

Table 5

Point	A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	F1
R23 (wt. %)	20.9	18.2	15.8	6.4	7.3	8.2
R143a (wt. %)	9.0	15.9	22.3	18.8	13.2	7.5
R134a (wt. %)	70.1	65.9	61.9	74.8	79.5	84.3

In this case, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 35 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 35 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 70 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 70 % by weight) of R143a and about 30 to about 95 % by weight of R134a is preferred, and further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 25 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 25 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 65 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 65 % by weight) of R143a and about 35 to about 90 % by weight of R134a is more preferred.

35

### Example 6

Fig. 6 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of R23, R143a and R134 at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate.

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The compositions of the working fluids at the points A2 to F2 in Fig. 6 are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Point	A2	B2	C2	D2	E2	F2
R23 (wt. %)	39.5	33.4	18.7	7.6	12.8	14.7
R143a (wt. %)	2.7	14.2	42.7	35.7	11.4	2.1
R134 (wt. %)	57.8	52.4	38.6	56.7	75.8	83.2

In this case, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 50 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R143a and about 20 to about 90 % by weight of R134 is preferred, and further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 40 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 40 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about

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80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R143a and about 20 to about 85 % by weight of R134 is more preferred.

As understood from Figs. 5 and 6, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 50 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R143a and about 20 to about 95 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane is preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 in the utilization temperature between about 0 °C and about 50 °C. Further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 40 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 40 % by weight) of R23, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R143a and about 20 to about 90 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane is more preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 at all the utilizing temperature between 0 °C and 50 °C.

Since the working fluids in Examples 5 and 6 are expected to have the ODP of 0 (zero), they are very promising as substitute working fluids for R22.

#### Example 7

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Fig. 7 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of R32, R125 and R134a at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate.

In Fig. 7, the lines 1 are phase equilibrium lines of the mixture at 0 °C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G. These temperature and pressure correspond to a saturated state of R22. The upper one of the phase equilibrium lines 1 (corresponding to R22 at 0 °C) is a saturated vapor line, and the lower one is a saturated liquid line. In the area between these two lines, the mixture is in the phase equilibrium state. The lines 2 are phase equilibrium lines of the mixture at 50 °C under pressure of 18.782 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G. These temperature and pressure correspond to a saturated state of R22.

As understood from Fig. 7, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 45 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 45 % by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 75 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 75 % by weight) of R125 and about 25 to about 80 % by weight of R134a is preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 in the temperature range between about 0 °C and about 50 °C. Further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 35 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 35 % by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 65 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 65 % by weight) of R125 and about 35 to about 75 % by weight of R134a is more preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 at all the utilizing temperatures between 0 °C and 50 °C.

The compositions of the working fluids at the points A1 to F1 in Fig. 1 are shown in Table 7.

35

Table 7

Point	A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	F1
R32 (wt. %)	26.2	17.0	3.5	5.0	12.4	18.0
R125 (wt. %)	13.8	31.6	58.7	43.3	25.4	12.8
R134a (wt. %)	60.0	51.4	37.8	51.7	62.2	69.2

45

Since the points A1, B1 and C1 are on the saturated vapor line of the phase equilibrium lines 2 (corresponding to R22 at 50 °C) and in the area between the saturated vapor line and the saturated liquid line of the phase equilibrium lines 1 (corresponding to R22 at 0 °C), the mixture is in the phase equilibrium state at 0 °C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G which correspond to the saturated state of R22. Also, since the points D1, E1 and F1 are on the saturated liquid line of the phase equilibrium lines 1 (corresponding to R22 at 0 °C) and in the area between the saturated vapor line and the saturated liquid line of the phase equilibrium lines 2 (corresponding to R22 at 50 °C), the mixture is in the phase equilibrium state at 50 °C under pressure of 18.782 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>G which correspond to the saturated state of R22.

Then, the working fluid having the composition in Table 7 is in the saturated state or the phase equilibrium state under the saturated vapor pressure condition of R22 at 0 °C and 50 °C, so that, in the utilization temperature range between about 0 °C and about 50 °C, the working fluid has substantially the same condensation and evaporation temperatures as R22 when operated under the saturated vapor

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pressure of R22 at said temperatures.

In the above, the mixtures having the compositions on the phase equilibrium lines 1 or 2 (corresponding to R22 at 0°C or 50°C) have been explained. In addition, when working fluids having compositions in the area inside the points A1 to F1, namely those having compositions which realize the phase equilibrium states at 0°C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm²G and at 50°C under pressure of 18.782 kg/cm²G both corresponding to the saturated state of R22 are operated in the similar way to the above, condensation and evaporation temperatures which are substantially the same as those of R22 can be achieved in the utilization temperature range between about 0°C and about 50°C.

**10 Example 8**

Fig. 8 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of R32, R125 and R134 at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate. In Fig. 8, the lines 1 are phase equilibrium lines of the mixture at 0°C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm²G, and the lines 2 are phase equilibrium lines of the mixture at 50°C under pressure of 18.782 kg/cm²G.

As understood from Fig. 2, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 60% by weight (for example, about 1 to about 60% by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 85% by weight (for example, about 1 to about 85% by weight) of R125 and about 15 to about 70% by weight of R134 is preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22. Further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 50% by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50% by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 80% by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80% by weight) of R125 and about 20 to about 65% by weight of R134 is more preferred.

The compositions of the working fluids at the points A2 to F2 in Fig. 8 are shown in Table 8.

**25 Table 8**

Point	A2	B2	C2	D2	E2	F2
R32 (wt. %)	39.1	28.9	15.0	10.5	19.4	25.4
R125 (wt. %)	19.3	34.8	56.6	46.3	27.0	14.4
R134 (wt. %)	41.6	36.3	28.4	43.2	53.6	60.2

35

The points A2, B2 and C2 are on the saturated vapor line of the phase equilibrium lines 2 (corresponding to R22 at 50°C), and the points D2, E2 and F2 are on the saturated liquid line of the phase equilibrium lines 2. Further, all of them are in the area between the saturated vapor line and the saturated liquid line of the phase equilibrium lines 1 (corresponding to R22 at 0°C). Therefore, the mixture is in the phase equilibrium state at 0°C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm²G which correspond to the saturated state of R22.

Then, the working fluid having the composition in Table 8 is in the saturated state or the phase equilibrium state under the saturated vapor pressure condition of R22 at 0°C and 50°C, so that, in the utilization temperature range between about 0°C and about 50°C, the working fluid has substantially the same condensation and evaporation temperatures as R22 when operated under the saturated vapor pressure of R22 at said temperatures.

In the above, the mixtures having the compositions on the phase equilibrium lines 2 (corresponding to R22 at 50°C) have been explained. In addition, when working fluids having compositions in the area inside the points A2 to F2, namely those having compositions which realize the phase equilibrium states at 0°C under pressure of 4.044 kg/cm²G and at 50°C under pressure of 18.782 kg/cm²G both corresponding to the saturated state of R22 are operated in the similar way to the above, condensation and evaporation temperatures which are substantially the same as those of R22 can be achieved in the utilization temperature range between about 0°C and about 50°C.

55 As understood from Figs. 7 and 8, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 60% by weight (for example, about 1 to about 60% by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 85% by weight (for example, about 1 to about 85% by weight) of R125 and about 15 to about 80% by weight of tetrafluoroethane is preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22. Further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about

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50 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50 % by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R125 and about 20 to about 75 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane is more preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 at all the utilizing temperature between 0°C and 50°C.

5 Since the working fluids in Examples 7 and 8 are expected to have the ODP of 0 (zero), they are very promising as substitute working fluids for R22.

**Example 9**

10 Fig. 9 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of R32, R143a and R134a at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate.

The compositions of the working fluids at the points A1 to F1 in Fig. 9 are shown in Table 9.

15 **Table 9**

Point	A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	F1
R32 (wt. %)	27.4	15.3	1.8	1.3	14.7	20.9
R143a (wt. %)	11.2	34.3	61.4	53.6	19.5	6.2
R134a (wt. %)	61.4	50.4	36.8	45.1	65.8	72.9

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In this case, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 45 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 45 % by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 70 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 70 % by weight) of R143a and about 30 to about 80 % by weight of R134a is preferred, and further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 35 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 35 % by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 65 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 65 % by weight) of R143a and about 35 to about 75 % by weight of R134a is more preferred.

**Example 10**

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Fig. 10 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of R32, R143a and R134 at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate.

The compositions of the working fluids at the points A2 to F2 in Fig. 10 are shown in Table 10.

40

**Table 10**

Point	A2	B2	C2	D2	E2	F2
R32 (wt. %)	40.6	26.8	13.5	9.3	17.8	26.1
R143a (wt. %)	16.8	37.7	58.3	49.2	30.5	13.0
R134 (wt. %)	42.6	35.5	28.2	41.5	51.7	60.9

45

In this case, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 60 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 60 % by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R143a and about 20 to about 70 % by weight of R134 is preferred, and further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 50 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50 % by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R143a and about 20 to about 65 % by weight of R134 is more preferred.

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As understood from Figs. 9 and 10, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 60 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 60 % by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R143a and about 20 to about 80 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane is preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 in the utilization temperature between about 0 °C  
5 and about 50 °C. Further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 50 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 50 % by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R143a and about 20 to about 75 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane is more preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 at all the utilizing temperature between 0 °C and 50 °C.

Since the working fluids in Examples 9 and 10 are expected to have the ODP of 0 (zero), they are very  
10 promising as substitute working fluids for R22.

**Example 11**

Fig. 11 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of  
15 R125, R143a and R134a at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate.

The compositions of the working fluids at the points A1 to F1 in Fig. 11 are shown in Table 11.

**Table 11**

20

Point	A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	F1
R125 (wt. %)	48.0	28.6	15.3	12.9	24.3	41.2
R143a (wt. %)	17.8	36.9	50.1	44.3	32.9	16.0
R134a (wt. %)	34.2	34.5	34.6	42.8	42.8	42.8

30

In this case, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 75 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 75 % by weight) of R125, about 0 to about 70 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 70 % by weight) of R143a and about 25 to about 45 % by weight of R134a is preferred, and further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 65 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 65 % by weight) of R125, about 0 to about 65 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 65 % by weight) of R143a and about 35 to about 45 % by weight of R134a is more preferred.  
35

**Example 12**

Fig. 12 shows a ternary composition diagram indicating equilibrium states of a mixture consisting of  
40 R125, R143a and R134 at specific temperatures under specific pressure in a triangular coordinate.

The compositions of the working fluids at the points A2 to F2 in Fig. 12 are shown in Table 12.

45

**Table 12**

50

Point	A2	B2	C2	D2	E2	F2
R125 (wt. %)	74.4	43.0	15.3	13.0	36.8	64.6
R143a (wt. %)	6.3	37.4	64.9	57.3	33.5	5.7
R134 (wt. %)	19.3	19.6	19.8	29.7	29.7	29.7

55

In this case, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 85 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 85 % by weight) of R125, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of

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R143a and about 15 to about 35 % by weight of R134 is preferred, and further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R32, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R143a and about 20 to about 30 % by weight of R134 is more preferred.

- 5 As understood from Figs. 11 and 12, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 85 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 85 % by weight) of R125, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R143a and about 15 to about 45 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane is preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 in the utilization temperature between about 0 °C and about 50 °C. Further, the mixture comprising about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R125, about 0 to about 80 % by weight (for example, about 1 to about 80 % by weight) of R143a and about 20 to about 45 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane is more preferred, since it has substantially the same vapor pressure as R22 at all the utilizing temperature between 0 °C and 50 °C.

Since the working fluids in Examples 11 and 12 are expected to have the ODP of 0 (zero), they are very promising as substitute working fluids for R22.

- 15 From the results of above Examples, the working fluid of the present invention preferably comprises 15 to 95 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane and at least two fluorinated methane or ethane derivative selected from the group consisting of not more than 50 % by weight of trifluoromethane, not more than 60 % by weight of difluoromethane, not more than 85 % by weight of pentafluoroethane and not more than 80 % by weight of trifluoroethane. More preferably, the working fluid of the present invention comprises 20 to 90 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane and at least two fluorinated methane or ethane derivative selected from the group consisting of not more than 40 % by weight of trifluoromethane, not more than 50 % by weight of difluoromethane, not more than 80 % by weight of pentafluoroethane and not more than 80 % by weight of trifluoroethane.

- 25 In the above Examples, the mixtures contain three fluorinated halocarbons, although it is possible to mix four or more fluorinated halocarbons including structural isomers. In such case, preferably, the mixture comprises tetrafluoroethane as the first component and, as the second and third components two fluorinated halocarbons selected from the group consisting of trifluoromethane, difluoromethane, pentafluoroethane and trifluoroethane.

30 **Claims**

1. A working fluid comprising tetrafluoroethane  
**characterized in that**  
 said fluid comprises  
 35 15 to 95 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, and  
 at least two fluorinated hydrocarbons selected from the group consisting of  
 not more than 50 % by weight of trifluoromethane,  
 not more than 60 % by weight of difluoromethane,  
 not more than 85 % by weight of pentafluoroethane, and  
 40 not more than 80 % by weight of 1,1,1-trifluoroethane.
2. The working fluid as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that it comprises 20 to 90 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane and at least two fluorinated hydrocarbons selected from the group consisting of not more than 40 % by weight of trifluoromethane, not more than 50 % by weight of difluoromethane, not more than 80 % by weight of pentafluoroethane and not more than 80 % by weight of trifluoroethane.
3. The working fluid as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that it comprises 40 to 95 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 50 % by weight of trifluoromethane and not more than 60 % by weight of difluoromethane.
4. The working fluid as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that it comprises 50 to 90 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 40 % by weight of trifluoromethane and not more than 50 % by weight of difluoromethane.
5. The working fluid as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that it comprises 15 to 95 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 50 % by weight of trifluoromethane and not more than 85 % by weight of pentafluoroethane.

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6. The working fluid as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that it comprises 20 to 90 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 40 % by weight of trifluoromethane and not more than 80 % by weight of pentafluoroethane.
- 5 7. The working fluid as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that it comprises 20 to 95 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 50 % by weight of trifluoromethane and not more than 80 % by weight of trifluoroethane.
- 10 8. The working fluid as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that it comprises 20 to 90 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 40 % by weight of trifluoromethane and not more than 80 % by weight of trifluoroethane.
- 15 9. The working fluid as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that it comprises 15 to 80 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 60 % by weight of difluoromethane and not more than 85 % by weight of pentafluoroethane.
- 20 10. The working fluid as claimed in claim 9, characterized in that it comprises 20 to 75 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 50 % by weight of difluoromethane and not more than 80 % by weight of pentafluoroethane.
11. The working fluid as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that it comprises 20 to 80 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 60 % by weight of difluoromethane and not more than 80 % by weight of trifluoroethane.
- 25 12. The working fluid as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that it comprises 20 to 75 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 50 % by weight of difluoromethane and not more than 80 % by weight of trifluoroethane.
13. The working fluid as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that it comprises 15 to 45 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 85 % by weight of pentafluoroethane and not more than 80 % by weight of trifluoroethane.
- 30 14. The working fluid as claimed in claim 13, characterized in that it comprises 20 to 45 % by weight of tetrafluoroethane, not more than 80 % by weight of pentafluoroethane and not more than 80 % by weight of trifluoroethane.
- 35 15. Use of the working fluid of anyone of the preceding claims in an air conditioner or heat pump.

### Patentansprüche

- 40 1. Arbeitsfluid, enthaltend Tetrafluorethan,  
**dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß  
das Fluid enthält:  
15 bis 95 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, und  
mindestens zwei fluorierte Kohlenwasserstoffe, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus  
nicht mehr als 50 Gew-% Trifluormethan,  
nicht mehr als 60 Gew-% Difluormethan,  
nicht mehr als 85 Gew-% Pentafluorethan und  
nicht mehr als 80 Gew-% 1,1,1-Trifluorethan.
- 45 2. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 20 bis 90 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan und  
mindestens zwei fluorierte Kohlenwasserstoffe enthält, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus nicht  
mehr als 40 Gew-% Trifluormethan, nicht mehr als 50 Gew-% Difluormethan, nicht mehr als 80 Gew-%  
Pentafluorethan und nicht mehr als 80 Gew-% Trifluorethan.
- 50 3. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 40 bis 95 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht  
mehr als 50 Gew-% Trifluormethan und nicht mehr als 60 Gew-% Difluormethan enthält.

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4. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 50 bis 90 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht mehr als 40 Gew-% Trifluormethan und nicht mehr als 50 Gew-% Difluormethan enthält.
5. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 15 bis 95 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht mehr als 50 Gew-% Trifluormethan und nicht mehr als 85 Gew-% Pentafluorethan enthält.
6. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 20 bis 90 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht mehr als 40 Gew-% Trifluormethan und nicht mehr als 80 Gew-% Pentafluorethan enthält.
10. 7. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 20 bis 95 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht mehr als 50 Gew-% Trifluormethan und nicht mehr als 80 Gew-% Trifluorethan enthält.
15. 8. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 20 bis 90 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht mehr als 40 Gew-% Trifluormethan und nicht mehr als 80 Gew-% Trifluorethan enthält.
9. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 15 bis 80 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht mehr als 60 Gew-% Difluormethan und nicht mehr als 85 Gew-% Pentafluorethan enthält.
20. 10. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 20 bis 75 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht mehr als 50 Gew-% Difluormethan und nicht mehr als 80 Gew-% Pentafluorethan enthält.
11. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 20 bis 80 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht mehr als 60 Gew-% Difluormethan und nicht mehr als 80 Gew-% Trifluorethan enthält.
25. 12. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 20 bis 75 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht mehr als 50 Gew-% Difluormethan und nicht mehr als 80 Gew-% Trifluorethan enthält.
13. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 15 bis 945 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht mehr als 85 Gew-% Pentafluorethan und nicht mehr als 80 Gew-% Trifluorethan enthält.
30. 14. Arbeitsfluid nach Anspruch 13, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es 20 bis 45 Gew-% Tetrafluorethan, nicht mehr als 80 Gew-% Pentafluorethan und nicht mehr als 80 Gew-% Trifluorethan enthält.
15. Verwendung des Arbeitsfluids nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche in einer Klimaanlage oder Wärmepumpe.

**Revendications**

1. Fluide de service comprenant du tétrafluoroéthane caractérisé en ce que ledit fluide comprend 15 à 40% en poids de tétrafluororéthane et au moins deux hydrocarbures fluorés choisis dans le groupe constitué de pas plus de 50% en poids de trifluorométhane, pas plus de 60% en poids de difluorométhane, pas plus de 85% en poids de pentafluoroéthane et pas plus de 80% en poids de 1,1,1-trifluoroéthane.
45. 2. Fluide de service selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 20 à 90% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane et au moins deux hydrocarbures fluorés choisis dans le groupe constitué de pas plus de 40% en poids de trifluorométhane, pas plus de 50% en poids de difluorométhane, pas plus de 80% en poids de pentafluoroéthane et pas plus de 80% en poids de trifluoroéthane.
50. 3. Fluide de service selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en qu'il comprend 40 à 95% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 50% en poids de trifluorométhane et pas plus de 60% en poids de difluorométhane.
55. 4. Fluide de service selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 50 à 90% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 40% en poids de trifluorométhane et pas plus de 50% en poids de difluorométhane.

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5. Fluide de service selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 15 à 95% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 50% en poids de trifluorométhane et pas plus de 85% en poids de pentafluoroéthane.
- 5 6. Fluide de service selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 20 à 90% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 40% en poids de trifluorométhane et pas plus de 80% en poids de pentafluoroéthane.
- 10 7. Fluide de service selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 20 à 95% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 50% en poids de trifluorométhane et pas plus de 80% en poids de trifluoroéthane.
- 15 8. Fluide de service selon la revendication 7, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 20 à 90% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 40% en poids de trifluorométhane et pas plus de 80% en poids de trifluoroéthane.
9. Fluide de service selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 15 à 80% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 60% en poids de difluorométhane et pas plus de 85% en poids de pentafluoroéthane.
- 20 10. Fluide de service selon la revendication 9, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 20 à 75% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 50% en poids de difluorométhane et pas plus de 80% en poids de pentafluoroéthane.
- 25 11. Fluide de service selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 20 à 80% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 60% en poids de difluorométhane et pas plus de 80% en poids de trifluoroéthane.
12. Fluide de service selon la revendication 11, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 20 à 75% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 50% en poids de difluorométhane et pas plus de 80% en poids de trifluoroéthane.
- 30 13. Fluide de service selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 15 à 45% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 85% en poids de pentafluoroéthane et pas plus de 80% en poids de trifluoroéthane.
- 35 14. Fluide de service selon la revendication 13, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend 20 à 45% en poids de tétrafluoroéthane, pas plus de 80% en poids de pentafluoroéthane et pas plus de 80% en poids de trifluoroéthane.
- 40 15. Utilisation du fluide de service selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes dans un conditionneur d'air ou une pompe à chaleur.

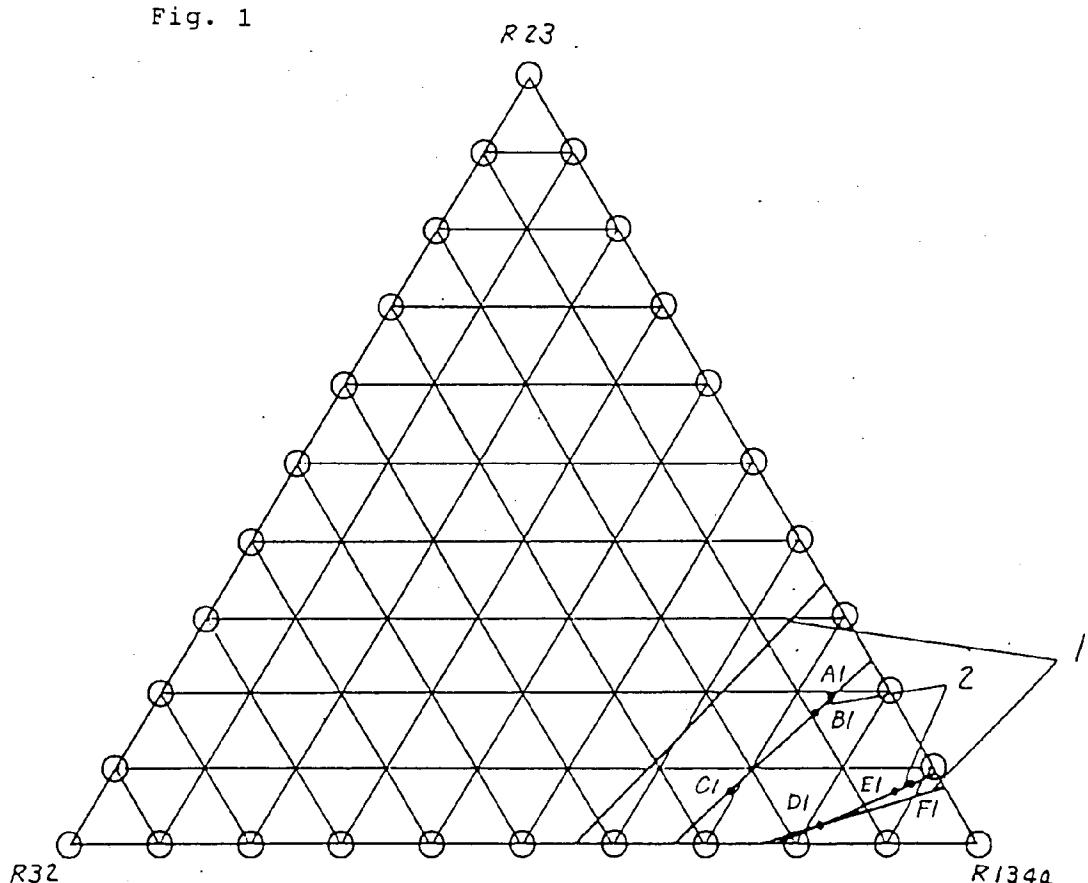
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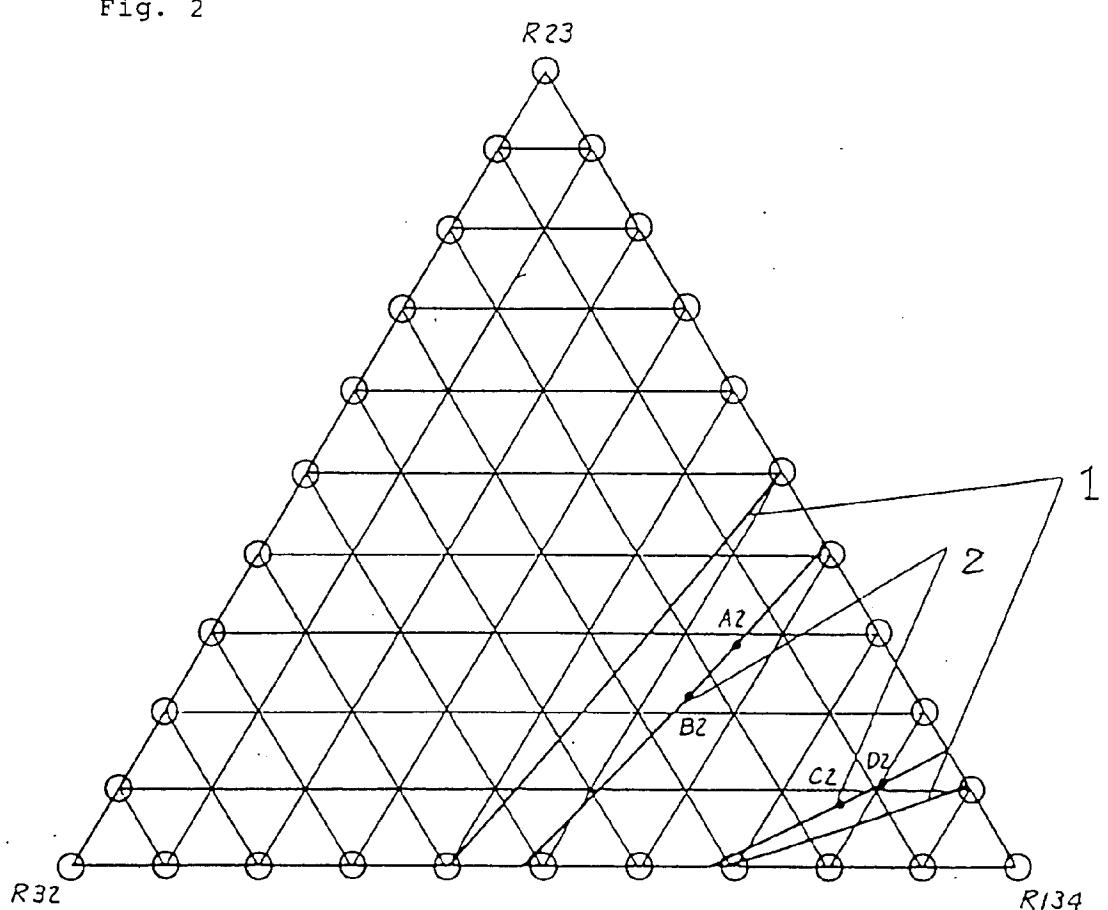
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Fig. 1



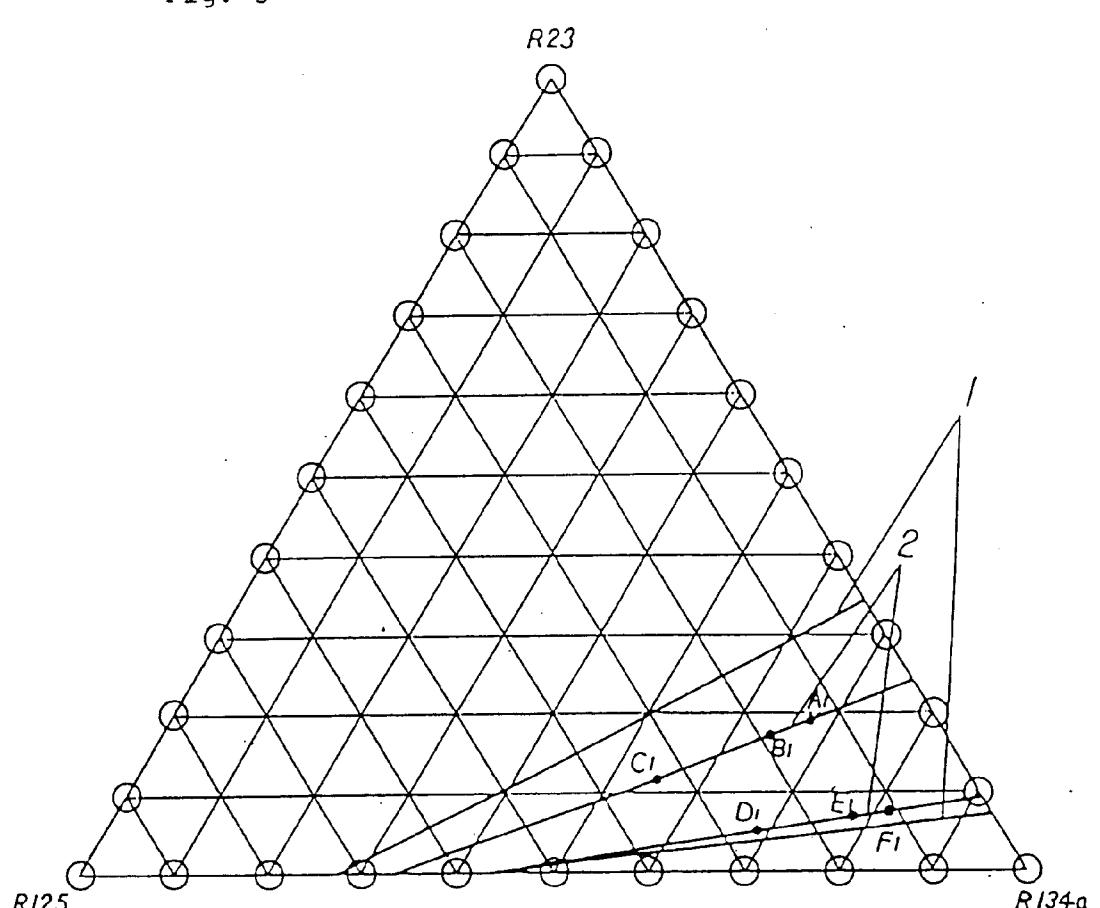
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Fig. 2



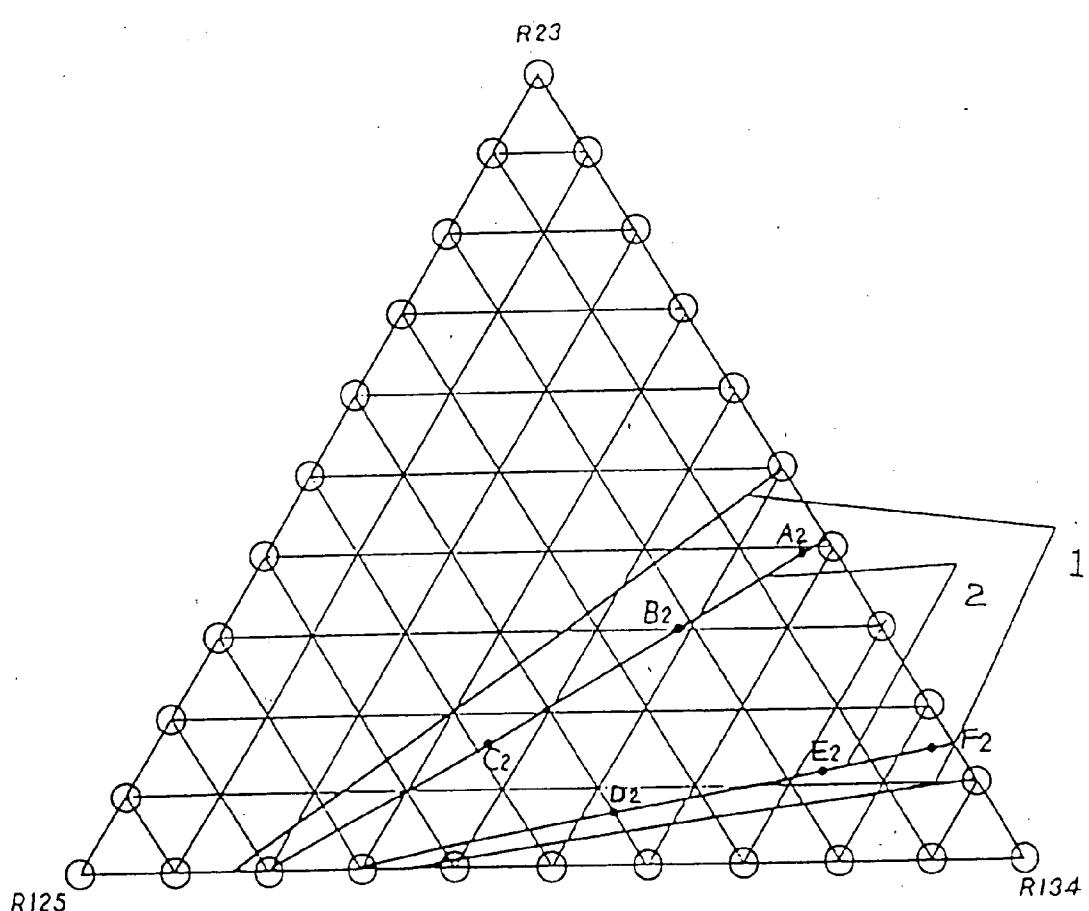
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Fig. 3



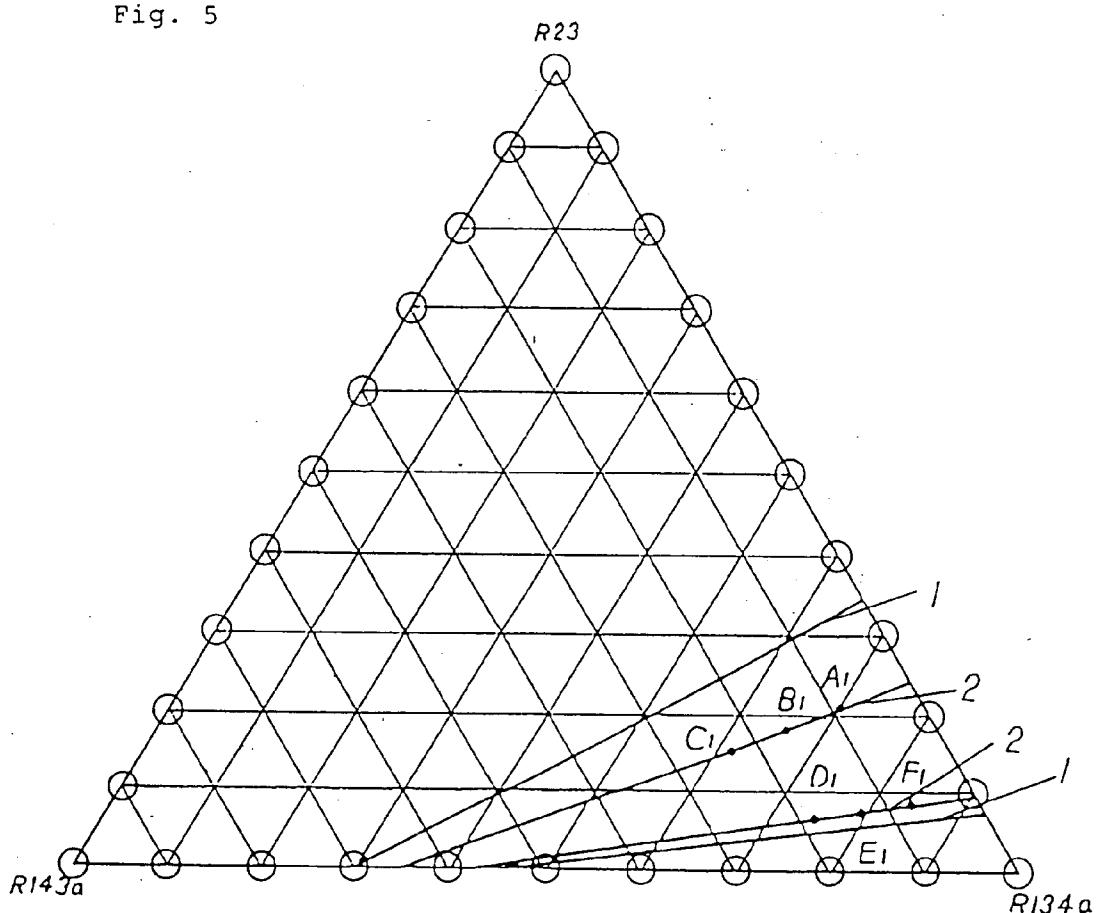
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Fig. 4



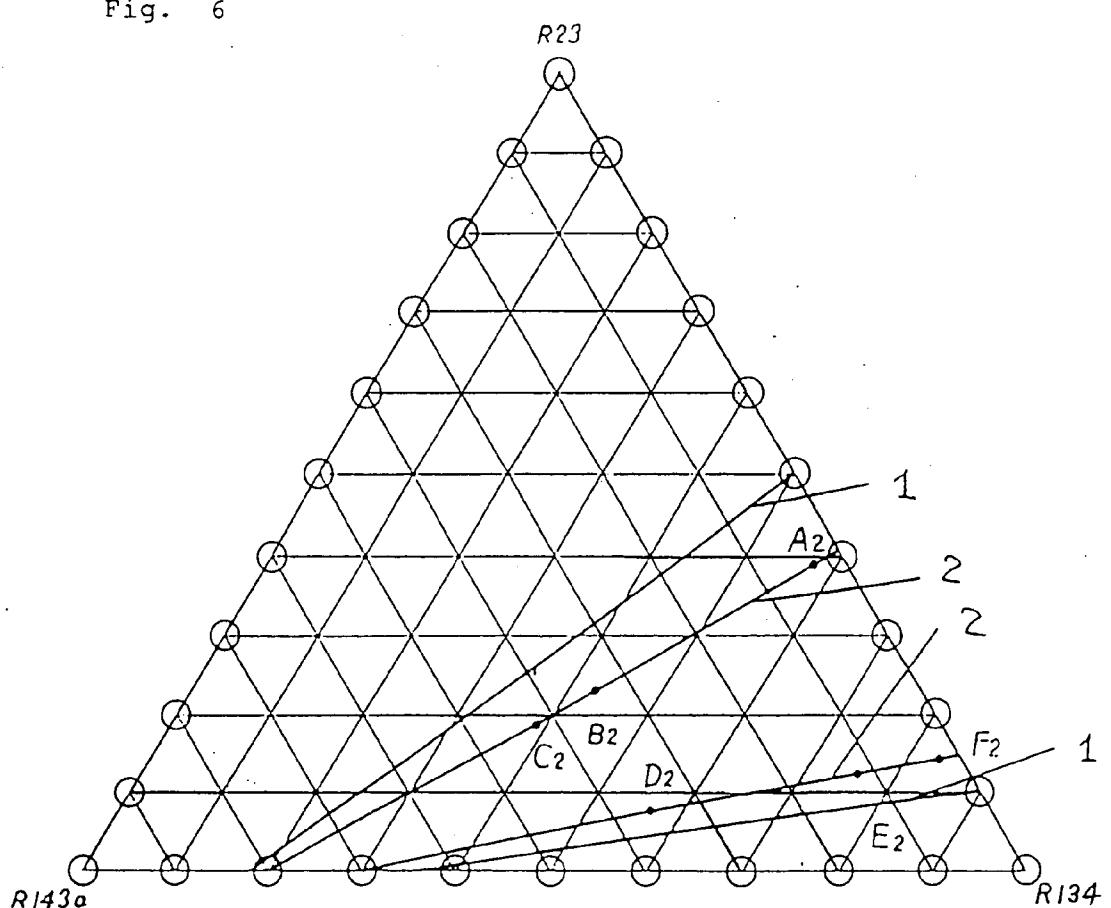
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Fig. 5



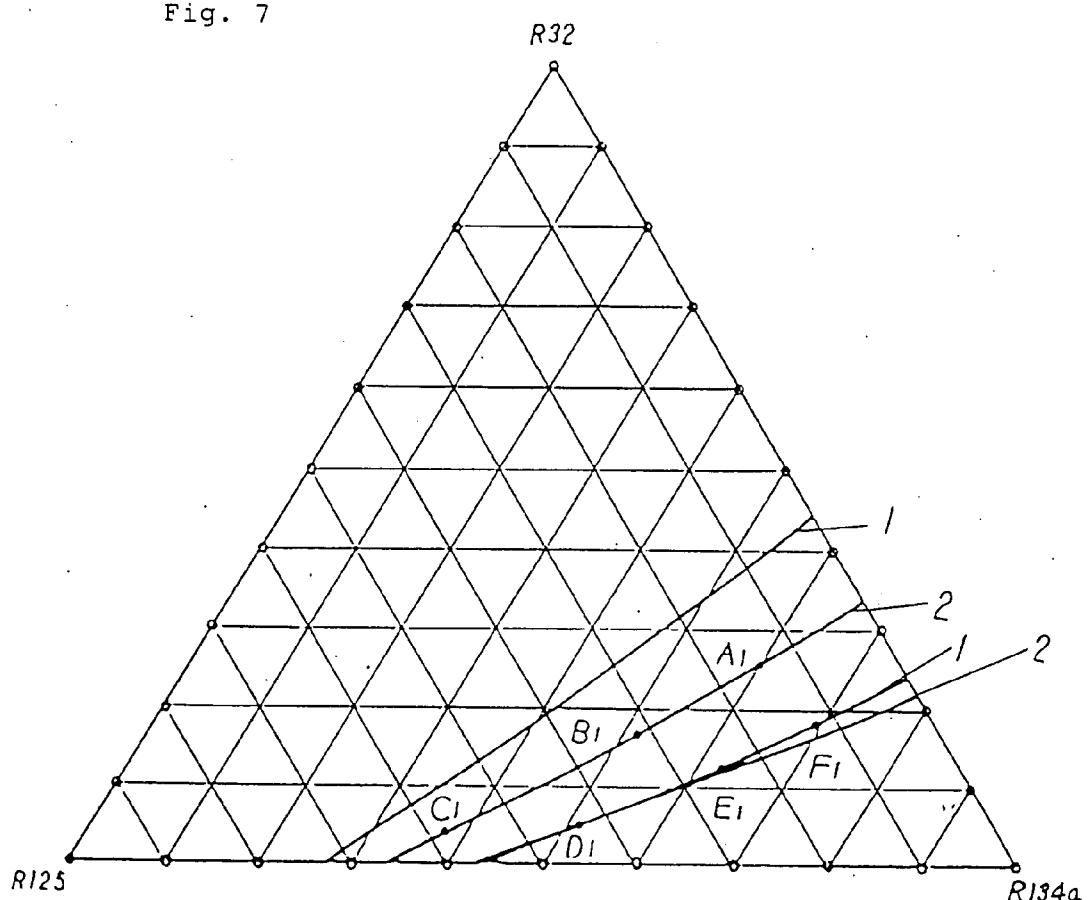
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Fig. 6



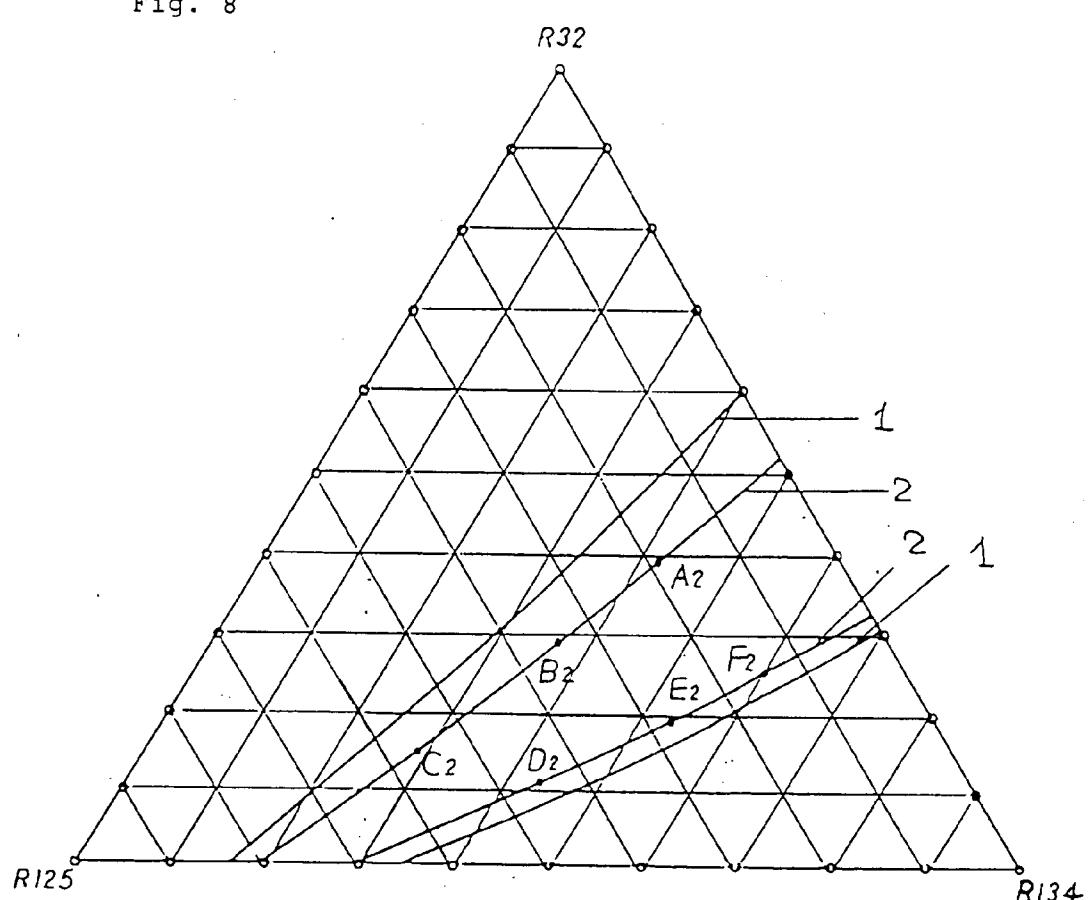
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Fig. 7



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Fig. 8



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Fig. 9 ..

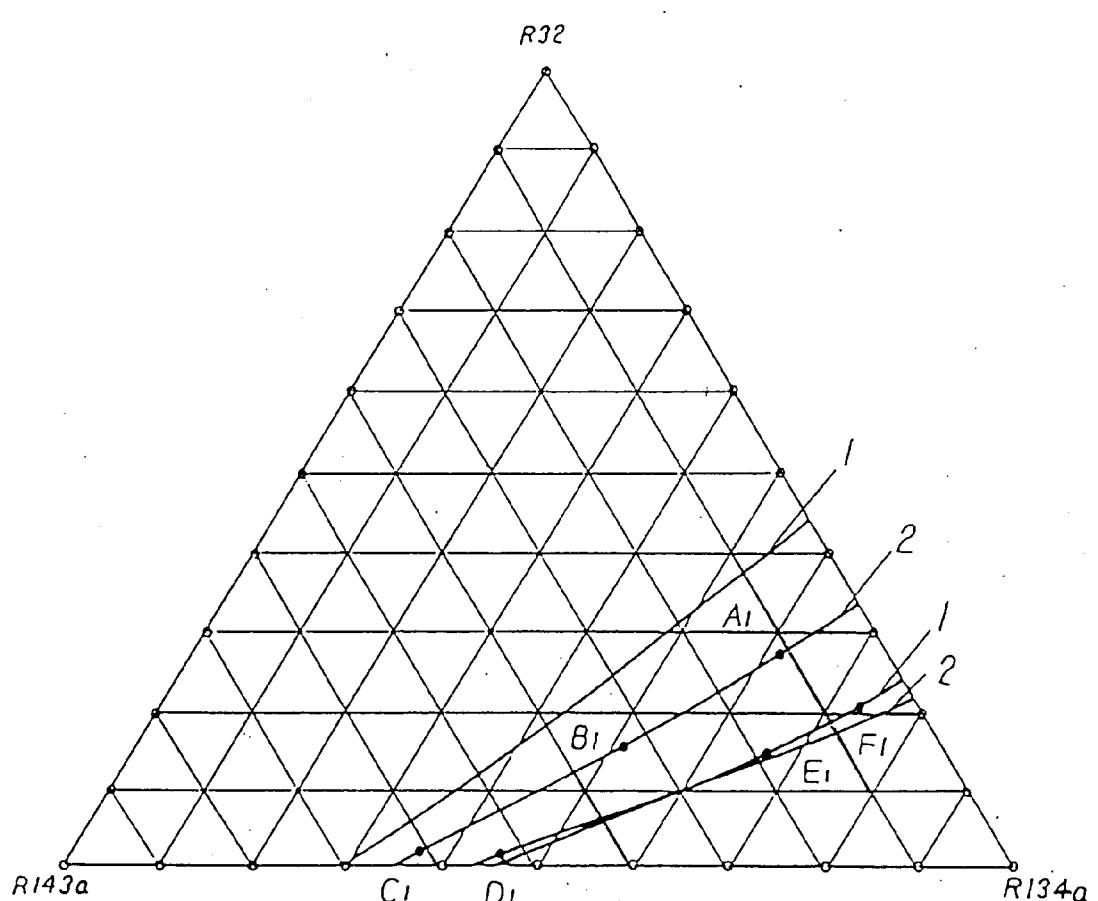
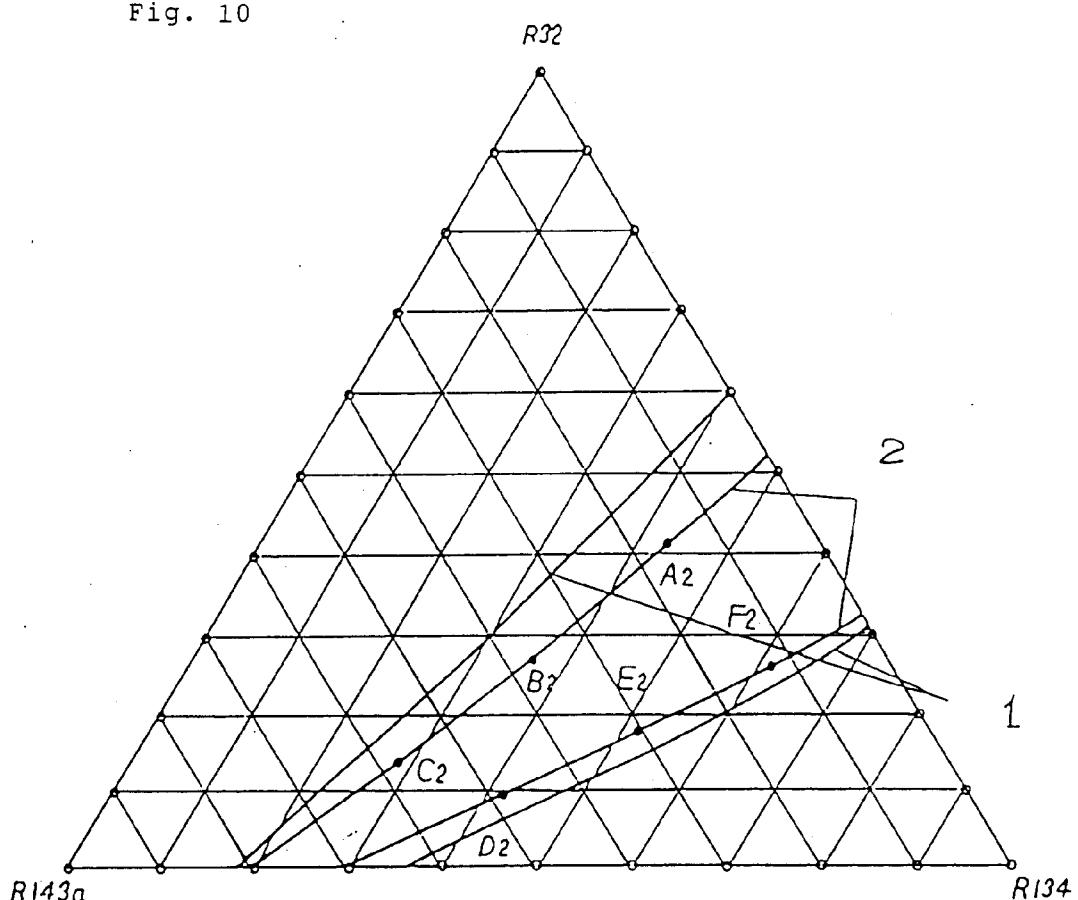
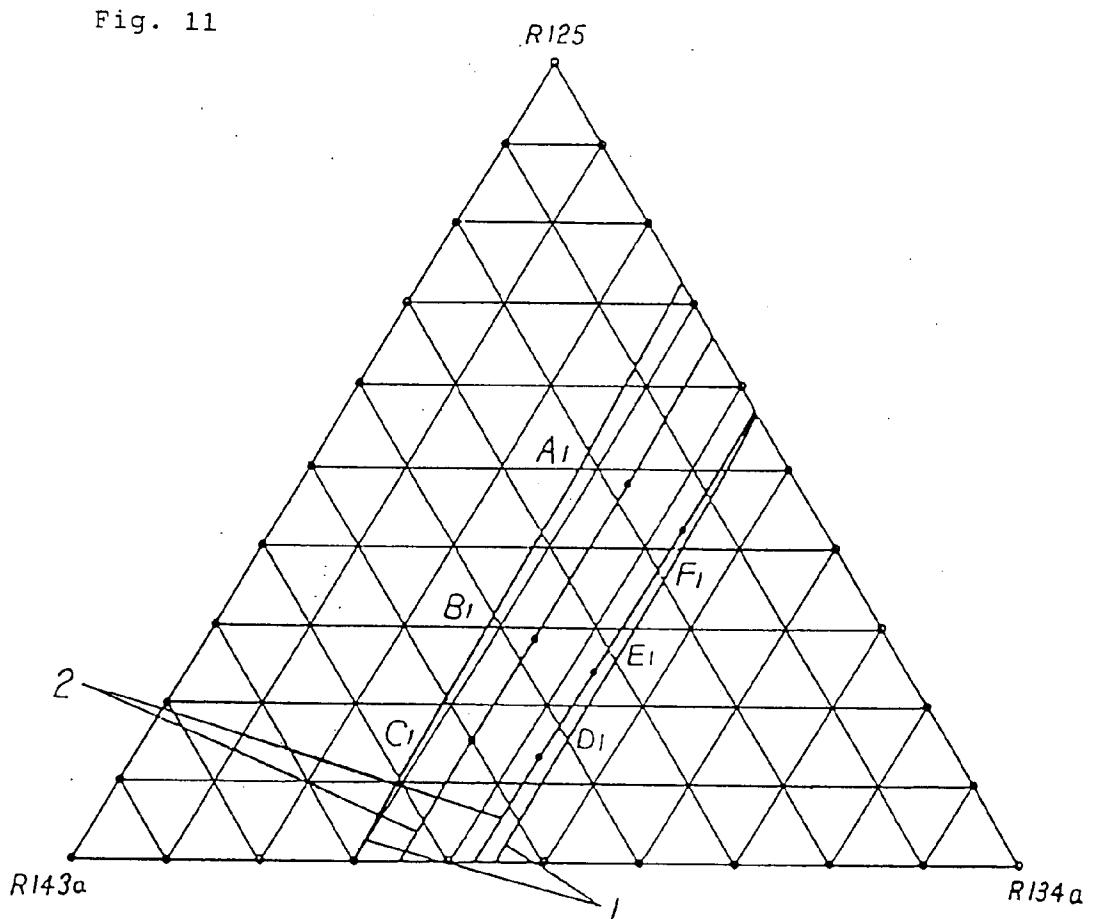


Fig. 10



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Fig. 11



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Fig. 12

